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# ADAHOONILIGII

THE NAVAJO LANGUAGE MONTHLY

VOLUME 8, NOS. 9 & 10

WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA

JULY 1, AUGUST 1, 1952

## 'Aak'eeji' 'Anáhálzhishgo Tségháhoodzánigi Neeni Baa Niná'áldah Yéé Náá'ádleeh

'Ak'eeji' nááhodidilzhishgo Tségháhoodzánigi naa'ahóohai ná'ádleeh yéé t'áá náá'doodleet daaniigo yiniiyé hasht'e dadi'nééh hastóí t'áá 'ááji yiniiyé sinilii. Bini 'Ant'áqtsoh wolyéhígíí naakits'áadahgóó yootkáatgo hahodoogáát daaníí lá. Táí jí neeni baa na'aldeeh dooleetgo yee ndahaz'á.



Entrance to the Navajo Tribal Fair Grounds, Window Rock, Arizona.

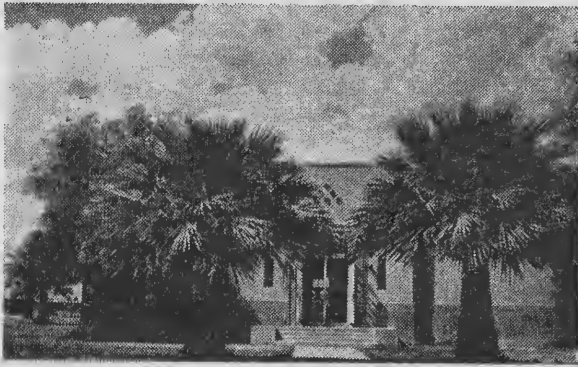
Photo by Milton Snow

Peter Yazzie wolyé, Tséhootsooí dóó diné nilígí, 'éí 'aláqjii' yá sizí díí kwii Tségháhoodzánigi neeni baa niná'áldahígíí. 'Áko 'éí diné 'ánígí 'atné'e'ááh dóó bik'íjii' t'áá, 'índa bée-gashii da ninádaalgo'ígíí t'áá háíida Indian nilíí shíí 'atah daané'e baa ndeeshaat nízingo t'áá 'aktso bee bá haz'á ní. 'Áádóó nohlq'ígo nihaa 'álah dooh'teeh níigo níléí da'nííts'áq'-góó hane' 'ádayiilaa.

Nanise' 'ádaat'éii, Naabeehó ndeiniit'q'íi, 'índa Naabeehó bina'ach'q'qah daníílinii, diyo-gí, béeesh t'igaii da, 'índa na'aldloosh dabíiyisii, baq dadzólníinii, dadínóol'íí dóó dahodínóol-néet biniiyé lq'ígo bit'álah náádiidleet níí lá 'áldó'. 'Áádóó t'ée'go neeni baa niná'álda-hq'q dó' t'áá 'ákónáánát'ée dooleet ní.

T'áadoo le'é dadínóol'íí biniiyé bit'álah

(Continued on page 2)



In this building the Special Navajo Classes at the Phoenix Indian School meet.

**Phoenix Indian School hoolyéedi 'át'é díí. Naabeehó ba'átchíní t'áá sahdií 'át'éego nanitingo 'ashdla' náahaijii' 'ihoo'aahígíí baa dadiist'áa-njii díí kin si'ánígíí yii' da'ólta'.**

(Continued from page 1)

da'azlǫ́'ii yá'ádaat'ééh shǫ́' t'áá 'altso dahodínóotnéét, 'éi 'áájí béeso nááhábǫ́' dooleetii ǫ́' t'áá hólǫ́' lá 'aǫ́dó'. T'áadoo le'é dadínóol'ǫ́' biniiyé ndahaashjaa'ii yik'ehgo dahodínóotnéetii naaltsoos dabikáa'go bee nidani-deehgo 'álya. 'Éi shǫ́' ǫ́' danóot'ǫ́' díí naaltsoosígíí. Shǫ́' 'ákót'éego yinaha'áa lá ni' Peter Yazzie.

Bilagáana Mr. Bryce Sewell wolyé, Naabeehó Bina'ach'qah danilínii bee dah 'ooldahjí yinant'a'í nilǫ́, 'éi 'ánígo béesh ǫ́garii naagháájí 'ootseed danilínii, 'inda diyogí da 'ádaat'éii, 'áádóo kojǫ́' diné bina'ach'qah náadanidǫ́' shǫ́' shá dínóol'ǫ́' danohsinii t'ah t'áá díkwii da hadziihgo nidahidoohjih níí lá.

Díí t'áadoo le'é dadínóol'ǫ́' biniiyé bił 'áǫ́h da'azlǫ́'ii táá' 'aǫ́kéé' nínilgo dahodínóotnéét daanígó yindaha'áa lá.

#### THE 1952 NAVAJO TRIBAL FAIR

The Navajo Tribal Fair Commission has announced that the annual Navajo Tribal Fair will be held at the Window Rock, Arizona fairgrounds, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 12, 13, 14, 1952.

Peter Yazzie, Fair Chairman, said that all Indian tribes are invited to visit the Fair and to participate in the afternoon rodeo events.

The Tribal Fair this year will feature an expanded agricultural exhibit, Arts & Crafts, livestock, and Indian ceremonials will be staged in the arena each night of the celebration.

Premium awards totaling several hundred dollars will be listed in a premium book to be distributed soon according to Mr. Yazzie.

According to information from Mr. Bryce Sewell, head of the Navajo Arts and Crafts Guild, weaving, silverwork, and other handicrafts to be displayed at Tribal Fair should be gotten in early.

Prizes will be offered for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd places

#### Naabeehó Ba'átchíní Da'ólta'ígíí

T'áá 'ániidídóo Naabeehó ba'átchíní da'ólta'ígíí t'áá deg yilkiłgo hodideeshzhiizh. Naaki náahaiídǫ́' 'átchíní da'ólta' yéé 'ánéelt'e'gi bééhózin. 'Índa haidǫ́' náada'ólta' yéé dó' bééhózin. 'Áko díí naaki ghaa' biyi' 'átchíní da'ólta'ígíí 'ahqah niná'niłgo 'ániid haidǫ́' yígíí tsosts'idi neeznádiin dóo bi'qǫ́ 'ashdladiin 'ólta'jǫ́' nináadahaas'nil lá. Neeznáa náahai yéedǫ́' Naabeehó ba'átchíní da'ólta' yéé t'áá 'át'égo 'ashdladi miil dóo bi'qǫ́ náhást'éidi neeznádiin dóo bi'qǫ́ hastǫ́'áadah yilt'éego da'ólta' nt'éé' lá 'íidǫ́'. Haidǫ́' 'éi táá' ts'áadahdi miil dóo bi'qǫ́ dǫ́' neeznádiin dóo bi'qǫ́ tseebídiin yilt'éego da'íłta'. Díidíígíí bee nabik'í tsáhakeesgo Naabeehó t'áá hazhó' ba'átchíní 'ólta'jǫ́' 'adayiiníłgo 'át'éé lá k'ad.

'Áádóo 'índa díí k'ad t'óo nabik'í tsáhakeesgo naadiin tseebídi miil yilt'éé shǫ́'shin Naabeehó ba'átchíní k'ad 'ólta' yíghahgi nidanise'ii. Diné doo 'altso hooghangí sidáa da, 'áko 'átchíní nídaǫ́ltah ndi doo 'altso nídaǫ́ltah da. Kóhoot'éedǫ́' shǫ́'go 'átchíní 'ólta' yíghahgo ndanise'ii t'áá shódoozt'e'ígi da-jíłta'go naadiin dǫ́' miil dóo bi'qǫ́ 'ashdladi neeznádiin dóo bi'qǫ́ naadiin naaki yilt'éé lá dazhdíniid. 'Áko ndi 'éi bééhózingo 'átchíní 'ólta' yíghahgi ndanise'ii doo 'altso yéelta' da. Naadiin tseebídi miil 'éi 'íyisí yilt'éé shǫ́'shin jó ha'ní. 'Áko táá' ts'áadahdi miil dóo bi'qǫ́ dǫ́' neeznádiin dóo bi'qǫ́ tseebídiin 'éi k'ad da'ólta' ha'ní. 'Áko dǫ́' ts'áadahdi miil dóo bi'qǫ́ 'ashdladi neeznádiin dóo bi'qǫ́ naadiin yilt'éego 'éi t'ah ndi 'ólta' bá 'ádin lá.

Níléi tǫ́'odi Naabeehó ba'átchíní ǫ́' da'ólta'go 'álya dóo 'átchíní t'áá hazhó' lǫ́' 'ólta'jǫ́' 'adahaaskai silǫ́'; jó k'ad níléi Dził Yí' 'Ółta' ha'nínídi 'ákót'éego 'átchíní t'óo 'ahayóí da'ólta'.

'Áłchíní 'ólta' yíghahgi ndanise'ii t'áá shódoozt'e'égi yéelta'go kót'éego kéyah bikáa'góo daníjaa lá: Arizona wolyéego hahoodzooígíí biyi'jǫ́' dǫ́' ts'áadahdi miil dóo bi'qǫ́ naakidi neeznádiin dóo bi'qǫ́ naadiin tseebí yilt'éé lá. Colorado wolyéego Dibé Nitsaajǫ́' hahoodzooígíí biyi'jǫ́' 'éi tsosts'idiin dóo bi'qǫ́ tsosts'id yilt'éé lá. New Mexico wolyéego Yootó bináhásdzojǫ́' 'éiyá náhást'éidi miil dóo bi'qǫ́ tseebídi neeznádiin dóo bi'qǫ́ tseebí ts'áadah yilt'éé lá 'átchíní 'ólta' yíghahgi nidanise'ígíí. Utah wolyéego hanáahoodzooígíí biyi'jǫ́' 'éi hastǫ́'adi neeznádiin dóo bi'qǫ́ hastǫ́'áadah yilt'éé lá 'átchíní. 'Áko díí t'áá 'át'é 'ahídzogo naadiin

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## ADAHOONILIGII

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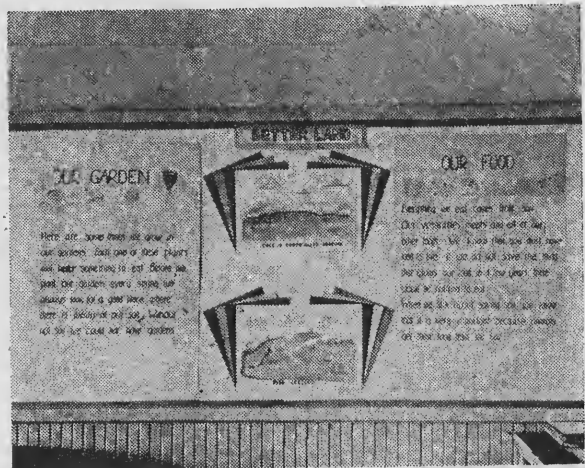
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díí'di miil dóo bi'qq tsosts'idi neeznádiin dóo bi'qq tádiin dóo bi'qq náhást'éi lá. (Tsítkéi, 'índa ch'ikéi da tseebííts'áadah dóo níwohdi béédáahaiígíí 'á' 'atah da'ólta'go 'át'é k'ad. 'Éi 'ákódaat'éhígíí bééhózingo naakidi neeznádiin dóo bi'qq tsosts'id ts'áadah yilt'éego da'ólta'. 'Áko 'éidíígíí nahj'í bits'á náádzogo díí 'á'chíní 'ólta' yíghahgi ndanise' ha'nínígíí naadiin díí'di miil dóo bi'qq 'ashdladi neeznádiin dóo bi'qq naadiin naaki yilt'éé lá.)

T'áa Naabeehó bináhásdzo bikáa'gi 'á'chíní da'ólta'ígíí 'éi kwii baa nááhane'. Boarding school wolyéego hótsoago t'áa 'a'k'idáq' da'ólta' yéegóó 'éi k'ad 'á'chíní naakidi miil dóo bi'qq tsosts'idi neeznádiin dóo bi'qq tádiin dóo bi'qq náhást'éi yilt'éego da'ólta'. Community schools dei'níigo híléi diné bitahgóó nááda'ólta'. 'Ákqó 'á'chíní t'áa 'át'égo naakidi mil dóo bi'qq hastáqdi neeznádiin dóo bi'qq tseebídiin dóo bi'qq náhást'éi yilt'éego nááda'ólta'. 'Índa j'í 'ólta' wolyéego 'ahgóó nááda'ólta'. 'Ákqó 'éiyá 'á'chíní hastáqdi neeznádiin dóo bi'qq tseebíí yilt'éego nááda'ólta'. 'Áko díí Naabeehó bikéyah bikáa'gi 'á'chíní da'ólta'ígíí t'áa 'át'é 'ahíidzogo hastáqdi miil dóo bi'qq naadiin hastáqgo da'ólta'.

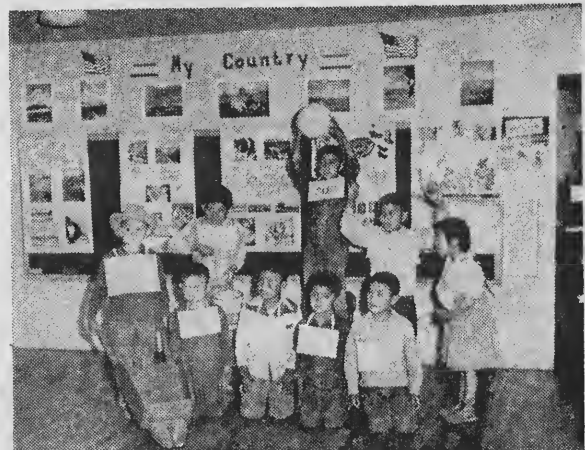
Nááná híléi t'í'óo'di da'ólta'góó 'éi Naabeehó ba'á'chíní díjdi miil dóo bi'qq díjdi neeznádiin dóo bi'qq naadiin naaki yilt'éego nááda'ólta'. 'Áko díí k'ad 'akót'éego Wáashindoon bá da'ólta'góó Naabeehó ba'á'chíní da'ólta'.

Nááná'á' 'éiyá 'éé' neishoodii bá da'ólta'góó 'atah da'ólta'. 'Áájí 'éiyá t'áá'áhádi miil dóo bi'qq t'áá'áhádi neeznádiin dóo bi'qq hastáqdiin dóo bi'qq tseebíí yilt'éego da'ólta'. Nááná'á' 'éiyá Bilagáana da'ólta'j'í 'atah da-



Children in the Chinle Area Schools are learning the importance of soil conservation. The above posters were made as a part of the study.

Ch'iníllj'í 'ólta' bi' hahoodzo ha'níigo bee wó-jihíj'í kót'éego 'á'chíní da'ólta'ígíí kéyah baa 'áháyáqgi yídahoot' aah. Kwii naaltsoos bikáa' na'ashch'qq'ígíí deiní'j'igo dóo dayólta'go yee 'ídahoot'aah.



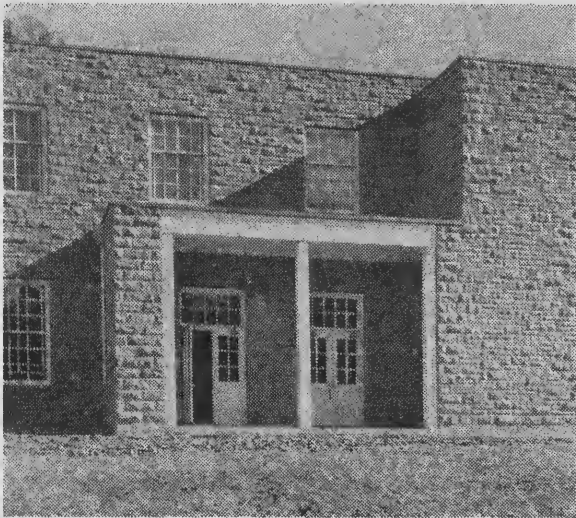
The beginners at Chinle are learning how plants grow. In their play the farmer planted the seeds, the sun shined, the wind blew, the clouds came, it rained and the seeds grew.

Ch'iníllj'í da'ólta' díí 'á'chíní kwii naaltsoos yik'i naháaztánígíí. Na'a'néhígíí t'áa bi' 'ahí' síláago 'á'ástsii' díníseehgi bee bídahojiit'aah. Hastiin k'éé'dídléhígíí 'á'átsé k'í'dííllá, 'aadóó jóhoonaa' 'éi 'adiníldíingo 'éi bee 'teezhígíí níi-ziil, 'aadóó níyolígíí beego k'os 'á' dah daasts'id, 'éi bits'áqádóó nahóóltá, k'idoolyáháq bee náshzhohgo hadaneesá, jó kót'éego baa hane' níj'igo bee ndajiné. 'Ákót'éego bee 'íhoo'aahgo yaa naakai lá díí 'á'chíní yázhí.

'ólta'. 'Áájí dó' t'áá'áhádi miil dóo bi'qq tseebídi neeznádiin dóo bi'qq dízdíin dóo bi'qq

(Continued on page 4)





This is the front of the new modern Keams Canyon boarding School, Keams Canyon, Arizona. Most of the children who attend this school are Navajos.

T'áá 'áníidígo Lók'a'deeshjin hoolyéedi kin bií 'ólta' dooteelii ła' 'ánáánálya, 'éi kwii naaltsoos bikáá'. Díí Lók'a'deeshjin hoolyéego 'ólta'ígíí Kiis'aanii bikéyah biyi'jii 'ólta' lá ndi Naabeehó ba'átchíní t'éiyá 'aghá da'ólta'.

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hastáq náada'ólta'. 'Índa 'átchíní bijaa' baqah dah ndahaz'aanii, doo da'diits'a'ii dóo bináá' da 'ádaadinii ła' 'ńléi t'ó'ógóo Bilagáana yił da'ólta'. Tseebíits'áadah yilt'é 'ákót'éego baqah dah ndahaz'áq ndi 'atah da'ólta'ígíí. Jó 'akon, díí k'ad 'ákót'éego Naabeehó ba'átchíní da'ólta'ígíí baa hane'.

#### NAVAJO CHILDREN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

During recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of Navajo children enrolled in school. Figures for the 1951-52 school year show that this tendency is still in effect as there was an increase in enrollment of 750 during 1951-52 over 1950-51. Enrollment has increased from 5,916 in 1942-43 to 13,480 in 1951-52.

The estimated number of Navajo children 6 to 18 inclusive, is 28,000. The July 1, 1951, school census of Navajo children of school age is 24,522. There are 13,480 children in school, thus, using the first figure 28,000; 14,520 children are still out of school.

The large increase in Navajo enrollment in recent years has come from special programs at off-reservation schools; as Intermountain Indian School, Brigham City, Utah.

School census figures by states are as follows: Arizona 14,228; Colorado 77; New Mexico 9,818; and Utah 616 or a total of 24,739. (This figure includes 217 children who are over age but attending school. 24,739 less 217 equals 24,522.)

In government operated schools on the Navajo reservation, 2,739 children attended the Area Boarding Schools; 2,689 attended Community boarding schools; and 608 attended day schools or a total of 6,026 children attended reservation schools.

#### Naabeehó 'At'ééd Niljigo "Spelling Bee" Yee Honeesnáá Lá

'At'ééd ła' 'ashdla'áadah binááhaigo naghái Ts'ihootso hoolyéegi 'Éé' Neishoodii bá da'ólta'ági 'atah 'ólta' Marie Hasteen Tso wolyéego. Letters wolyéego 'at'kée' yit'eezhgo Bilagáana yee nda'azo t'áá 'at'qq 'adeits'a'go. 'Éi 'ákódaat'éhígíí 'ayóogo bił bée'hózin jiní díí 'at'ééd. 'Áko shíí díí kwii yił da'ólta'ígíí t'áá yee yilqaji' nilí nahalingo naghái Tsézhin Deez'áhi hoolyéegi 'ei letters daolyéego 'at'kée' naaznilgo saad bee 'ádaal'ínígíí dajózhígo baa ní'diildee' ha'níigo Bilagáana ba'átchíní da'ólta'ii da'níłts'áq'áq' 'átah 'álya. 'Áko kodóo díí Naabeehó 'at'ééd niljigo 'áadi 'atah yídlóóz. 'Éi dqqdqq' 'ákót'éego baa na'asdee'. Nt'ée' díí 'at'ééd 'áadi 'átchíní t'áá 'áltso yaa náahoneesnáá lá. Saad t'áá'á'í n'ánigo bá 'at'kée' wójigo tseebíidiin dóo bi'qq díí' bá yée-jí'go ts'ídá t'áá 'át'é níz'hónigo yitaa 'osta' jiní. 'Áko 'éi yee honeesná silíí' 'ííddq'.

'Áádóo 'ńléi Phoenix hoolyéedi t'áá 'ákó-t'éego ła' baa nínáá'diildee'go 'ákóq' 'atah díínáá' náabi'doo'niid. 'Áadi yiniyé nááná-dzáago t'áá ya'át'éehgo saad tseebíits'áadah 'at'kée' sinil yitaa náá'osta' dóo 'ákóne' nááná dooteel'ęę yisiihgo bee baa honeesnáá jiní.

Phoenix hoolyéedi honeesnáánígíí shíí 'éi 'ńléi Wááshindoondi t'áá 'ákót'éego 'atah yaa nínáánásdzá. 'Éi 'ńléi 'adahwiis'áád'ęę' 'ákót'éego yee dahoneesnáanii 'áadi 'átah 'ánál'íj. Díí k'ad 'ákót'éego da'ólta'í danil'íinii yee 'ahaa nídahonilnééh dóo t'áá 'éi bee 'ihoo'aah nilí.

#### NAVAJO GIRL WINS "SPELLING BEE"

Marie Hasteen Tso, age 15, of St. Michael's school won the Spelling Bee held at St. John's in March. To win she had to spell eighty-four words.

Miss Tso then represented the St. John's Area at Phoenix in a Spelling Bee in May. At Phoenix she spelled 18 words before missing.

The winner of the Phoenix contest was awarded a trip to Washington, D. C. where the contestant may take part in the National Spelling Bee.

#### JULY-AUGUST EDITION OF ADAHOONILIGII

Mr. Fred G. Snyder, printing instructor at Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona, has been temporarily assigned to special work at Haskell Institute.

Mr. Snyder's shop prints this paper. As the result a combination of the July-August issues of Adahooniligii was necessary.

In government schools off the reservation 4,422 children attended.

In addition 1,168 attended mission schools; 1,846 attended public schools and 18 attended state schools for deaf and blind.

## Tsiizizii Hoolyéedi Diné Kéédahat'iinii

Haidqá' díí Tsiizizii hoolyéegi diné kéédahat'ínígíí t'áá kóníghání nahalingo 'álah nádleehgo hoolzhiizh.

'Áko t'áadoo le'é bá néit'aah shíí dóo yinda ha'áah shíí ts'ídá yá'át'éehego yaa naakai silíí'. Hastóí t'áá 'áádóo naat'áanii danilínígíí, 'índa 'ée' neishoodii da, dóo t'áá 'ákwii Wáashindoon yá ndaalnishii da nidayóki'go yit 'álah nádleehgo t'áá hazhó'ó bee yá'át'éehego 'álah ná'ádlee silíí'.

'Álah 'aleeh ha'niihgo ts'ídá t'áá 'ánóht'é 'álah náhdlee, jó da'ahí'níigo bee t'áá yá'át'éehego 'álah ná'ádlee. Bilagáana da ła' nídaaka'nga t'áadoo le'é t'áá na'nitin hónit'i'jii diné yee yit ninádahalnii. Kéyah baa 'áháyqgi, 'índa 'ats'íis baa 'áháyqgi da yee háadaadzi. 'Aadóo t'áá diné binant'a'í danilíinii, inda diné bisiláoo da t'áá bee hadeesdzih danizin shíí yee háadaadzi. 'Aadóo 'índa t'áadoo le'é t'áá na'nitinji bił dahonit'i'ii 'ahilkeedgo t'áá 'anáa' bee danil'ínígíí bá néit'aah diné 'álah nádleehii. 'Índa 'áłchíní da'ółta'ígíí da t'áadoo le'é yaa ninádaakah, doodaii' na'al-kidígíí da néit'aah.

Kwii 'álah ná'ádleehego hléi 'adahwiis'áágóo hane' danilíinii t'áá diné k'ehjí dóo Bilagáana k'ehjí baa nídahalnii. 'Éi t'áá 'ákwii 'ółta'gi ndaalnishii 'ákót'éego yaa nídahalnii.

Díí niná'álki' ha'nínígíí 'éi béeso baqah 'íłjigo niná'álki'. 'Éi hléi háadi shíí 'ádaal'jigo 'éi 'áádéé' t'áá 'ákót'éego yee nahas'q. 'Áko 'áádéé' t'óo 'a'ii'níł níl'jigo kodóo 'ákqó bik'é bich'j' nda'jiiłé. Na'alkidígíí t'áá 'altso 'ákó-t'é. 'Áko díí kwii Tsiiziziigi diné bináat' ni-ná'álki'go diné 'álah nádleehii béeso 'anídaiyí'niłgo 'ákót'éego yik'é 'nináda'adlééh. 'Índa bee 'i'iiłkeedígíí dó' ła' t'áá nihí ndahidiłnii daanigo k'ad béeso ła' yiniyé hasht'e' ndayii'aah.

Díí k'ad kót'éego diné t'áá kóníghání nahalingo 'álah nádleehgo k'ad t'áá hazhó'ó yee 'ahídaneesdin dóo 'ayóo 'ahíłká 'anájah dooleet náasdi, jó 'ákqó deeskidgo 'át'é daaní, dóo ts'ídá 'éi biniiyé 'ádeit'j daanigo t'áá hazhó'ó yídaneedłjigo yaa naakai.

### LEUPP COMMUNITY PROGRAM

A very satisfactory community program has been in operation in the Leupp community this past year.

The program is a result of the community working as a whole. Community leaders, missionaries and government employees donated freely of their time and efforts to make the venture a success.

Participation by as many individuals as possible was one goal. In addition, contributions were made by different specialists; as, the sanitarian, soil scientist, medi-



This beef at the Phoenix Indian School is ready to go to the kitchen. Notice that each is stamped, which shows that it was inspected by the government and found all right.

Phoenix Indian School hoolyéedi 'át'é kwii béégashii bitsj' naaki dah hidétézhígíí. Díí k'ad kót'éego 'áłchíní da'ółta'ígíí béégashii bitsj' bá ndahageeh. 'Índa 'atsj'ígíí ts'ídá, hazhó'ó daníl'j. Hazhó'ó daníl'jii dóo 'índa 'atsj' bikáa'gi biki da'ashchínígíí bik'i ndaa'-nil. 'Áko néel'jii' bééhózin.

cal officer, principal teacher, district supervisor, policeman, tribal delegate, et al., in the district. The entertainments were organized so that every visual aids possible was used. At dates when specialists could not appear, the school gave demonstrations, or special movies were shown.

At each meeting current news was presented in Navajo and English by a member of the local staff.

All expenses of the program were paid from contributions. In addition an objective was set to raise funds for the purchase of a projector.

A result of this program is the feeling that the people in the Leupp community feel that they are much closer bound into a friendly working relationship.

Dzaanéé' t'óo náánáłahjii' daashchíingo 'át'é—télíi dóo ła' bił 'ahidahidii'niłgo bá nidahachíihii 'át'é—'éi baqgo dzaanéé' doo nida'iiłchíih da.

Mules are hybrids—half donkey and half horse—and are unable to reproduce their kind.



**THE PAINTED DESERT**—A beautiful land to the tourist passing through but at present a valueless wasteland to Navajos.

Halchíítah deitní Naabeehó kót'éeégóó. Kó-dahoot'éeégóó doo bits'áqádóó chodahoo'jį da, nanise' ndi bikáá' ádingo nahaz'ą. 'Áko ndi níl'į biniiyego Bilagáana nílí nizaadéé' ndadi-kahii daashįį néeláq' yaa łah náádleełgo nínáháháh.

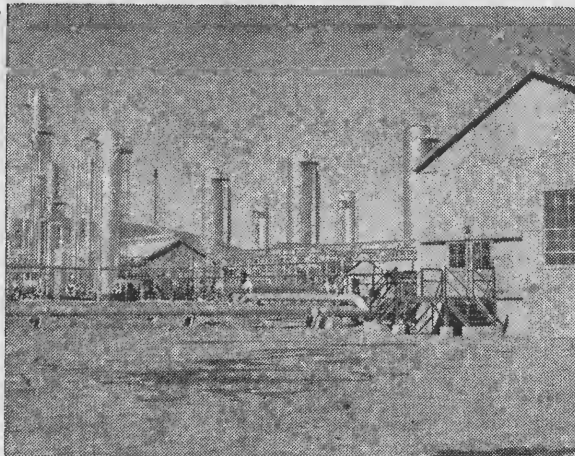
#### Kéyah Baa 'Áháýqągi Yaa 'Ádahonizin Lá Ła'

By Lila Currie, Education Specialist  
Chinle, Arizona

Ch'íníłįgi 'ólta'ígíí dóó kọjį daashįį honít-sogo bił hahoodzo, 'éí 'ákóq nááda'ólta'ígíí bitah nídíshdáahgo 'ákóq 'átchíní da'ólta'ígíí shinaat yádaakti' łeh. 'Áko nílí ha'át'éege da díí kọjį kéyah baa 'áháyq honít'i'jį bee na'niti-nii t'áa yee háadaadzih łeh shináát. Łah 'ashkii léi' bitsii' 'álts'ísigo bá yilzhée'go baa dajoodloh, bí dó' 'áádéé' t'óó yaa ch'ideeldlo'-go 'aní, bitsii' yidíłnihgo, "ch'it łeeh bó'oo-gáázł lá" dajinii łeh kót'éeego shįį 'áátđajini ní.

Díí k'ad t'áa 'aaníí 'ákót'éeego kéyah baa 'adahayqągi 'átchíní bee nanitin kwii Ch'íníłį haz'ągi. Bá da'ólta'í, 'índa t'áa níláhjí kéyah baa áháýqąjį yindaalnishii da yił yaa ní-daat'įigo díí k'ad kót'éeego 'átchíní ndeinitin.

T'áa níláh 'átchíní yázhi da'ólta' yiniiyé yah 'anájah góne' ndi t'áa bee bich'į yátį díí kéyah naagháagi. Daqdáq' dóó wóshdée' 'ákót'éeego 'átchíní nanitingo hodideeshzhiizł dóó 'éí t'áa 'ákót'éeego baa 'ooldahgo 'átchíní nílí dabighangóó 'anáhaaskai. Díí kọjį 'ólta'go góne' bídahoo'aah daníłinii t'áa 'aktso yída-hoo'aah dóó díí kọjį kéyah baa 'áháyq naagháájį dó' t'áa bá náhoot'aahgo yaa naakai. Kéyah daníł'į da biniiyé t'óó'góó ch'ínát'ish 'átchíní. 'Aadóó kọjį 'i'łilkeedí da 'ádaat'ėii,



A Compressor and refining station of the El Paso Natural Gas Company. This station is located near Fruitland, New Mexico.

Tó kọ'į wolyéego łeeyi'di dahólónígíí kwii nizhónigo hasht'e daalne'go bá 'áhoolyaa, 'aadóó nítch'i bitahgo 'anáadaalne'go 'éí nílí danizaadgóó béesh bá ndaaz'áago 'ákóq da-díłtł'go chodao'į. El Paso Natural Gas Company wolyéego yee dah yikahii díí 'ákót'éeego yá 'adahoolaa nílí Bááh Díilid hoolyéedi. 'Éí díí kwii naaltsoos biká'ígíí 'aadi 'át'ė.

'índa kéyah da naaltsoos bikáá' bida'alyaii t'áa 'aktso bá sinil. 'Ak'óq, 'índa ch'ıl bináá' da kót'éeego dahidínisé dabidi'ńįigo bee nda-nitin.

Díí k'ad kót'éeego 'ihoo'aahígíí ts'ídá t'áa 'ákónéehee 'át'éeego yaa nitsídaakees, dóó 'átch'ishdée' bá da'ólta'í daníłinii, 'índa 'átchíní da t'áa 'aktso ts'ídá yídaaneedłį nahalingo yaa naakaigo 'át'ė. T'ah nít'ée' lá daqłahgóó t'áa 'ákót'éeego bee 'ídahoo'aah łeh, jó kwii nidzinígíí dó t'áa bił naat'i'. Díí k'ad kót'éeego 'átchíní 'ídahoo'aahgo, jó 'áko níláhjí' t'áa 'ákót'éeego bidine'ė yee yił náadahalne' doo-leeł dóó łá' shq' t'áa 'ákót'éeego yee nda'nitin dooleeł nílí náasdi.

#### CONSERVATION CONSCIOUS

Lilo Currie

Soil Conservation has become a by-word among the children of the Chinle area. One over-zealous young student was heard answering comments about his recent crew-type hair cut by simply grinning, running his fingers through what was left of his hair, and saying, "Over-grazed".

The program was made possible by the combined efforts of the education and the Soil and Moisture Conservation personal employed at Chinle.

Conservation teaching was included in Classroom activities of grades one through five. Closses began these conservation projects in March and continued their study the remainder of the school year. There were exercises

(Continued on page 7)



Above are some of the new signs which will grace the Navajo Reservation roads. They are made on material which can be seen at night.

Kwii be'elyaaígíí 'atiingóó dah naaztánígíí 'ádaat'é. Díí k'ad Naabeehó bitahgóó da'ní-tiingóó dah naaztáq dooleet' biniyé 'ádaalne'. Tí'ée'go bi'didla'go 'ayóo daat'íí t'eh yígíí 'ádaat'é.

Date ..... 19...

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(Continued from page 6)

in reading, language, art, arithmetic, social studies, and science. Various teacher-pupil prepared reading charts were displayed during the study. Dramatization was used among the younger children to clarify conservation concepts. Many experiments were performed. Field trips, visual aids, pamphlets, seeds, trees, and suggestions by the Soil and Moisture Conservation personnel augmented the program.

The enthusiasm displayed by both instructors and students toward conserving this God-given heritage can not be minimized. It is hoped that this program will stimulate schools in this and other areas to develop similar programs. In this way, children will learn the vital message concerning our abused natural resources. They, in turn, will help teach their parents and friends.



## Naanish Binaaltsoos Dabidii'nínígíí

Daa yit'éego béeso bá nanideehii. 'óolyé sá jileehgo hach'i' ndahalyé ha'nínígíí dóó n'léi 'átchíní da 'bqah 'ádahoodjítii bich'i' ndahal-yéhígíí? Bee nahaz'á danilínii hád'áq' shíí díí social security wolyéego bit haz'áq'jí bá ndaah-ya'go díí kót'éego sá bibéeso t'áá ndahalyé dooleet' daanigo 'ákót'éego saad ta' yá yíih deizo, 'áko ndi 'éi t'áá Wááshindoon bilák'ee silá nahalingo bee hoogáát k'ad. 'Áájí yá sizí. Diné naanish binaaltsoos wolyéii bee dahólóo-nii n'léi t'áá ha'át'éegi da ndaalnishgo béeso yik'é ndaalnishígíí ta' bits'áq' nínadahadlách. 'Áko díí béeso hats'áq' nídahadláchígíí 'éi t'áá 'altso naaltsoos bikáá' bééhózinigo 'óólzin. 'Áko 'éi n'léi háadi da hajistihgo, naanish doo bízhneel'áq' da hazl'í'go 'éi n'át'áq' hach'i' nínahályéego bee k'ínáházt'i' dooleet'. 'Índa háadi da ha'átchíní t'ah bik'i dzooldziłgo ha'át'íhii da hazéé' yist'íid sil'í'go nijilnishgo béeso hats'áq' náhádhláh'q' bich'i' ndahalyéego daashíí nízahgóó bqah ndadínóotnah, 'áko t'áá bá joolnish nahaliñ nilí. 'Áko díí k'ad kót'ée-go naaki 'ahóolt'q'go old'áge and survivors insurance deit'ni. 'Índa díí k'ad béeso n'át'áq' ha'átchíní há bich'i' nínahályéhígíí 'éi 'aní-zahjii' nijishnishígíí t'éiyá bóhólníih. 'As'ah-góó ndaashnishii l'q'í dabibéeso. Doo nízad-góó nijishnish dago shíí 'at'dó' béeso yígíí doo t'áq' da.

Daa yit'éego ni'iilyé? Díí kwii n'át'áq' ha-ch'i' nínahályé ha'níigo baa hane'ígíí táá' 'at'áq' 'át'éego na'iilyé: Naanish doo bízh-neel'áq' da jileehgo n'léi náhídzíidgo hach'i' na'iilyé t'eh ha'átchíní bik'idzooldził nt'ée'ii bit. 'Índa ha'átchíní da bik'idzooldził nt'ée' bqah náho'dist'íid sil'í'go náhízíidgo há bich'i' ni'iilyé dooleet' béeso hats'áq' náhádhlách nt'ée' t'áá ninínítna'jii. 'Índa 'asdzání bit jínánanii t'éiyá yidziihgo 'éi béeso yéé t'áá

(Continued on page 8.)



(Continued from page 7)

łahjii' t'áá 'át'é bich'i' ndoolyéét, 'asdzáníí yilnish nt'ée'go 'éi dinéjii' t'áá 'ákót'éego bich'i' ni'ndoolyéét 'atdó' t'áá 'át'é t'áá łahjii'. T'áá 'íiyisíi' t'áá sáhá jiiináá nt'ée'go, doodaii' ní-láahdi 'ájídindqá' hasht'e' ho'dilnéehgo há yindoogaakii t'áá 'ádingo łá' da t'áá háiida 'áajii' 'íiyáago há yinaayáago 'áájí bich'i' ni'ndoolyéét. T'áá kóníghánigo hak'éí danilíinii łá' ndaakai shíi' ndi kojí hasht'e' hoolají bich'i' ni'ndoolyéét. 'Éi dó' 'ákót'éé lá, 'akon.

Daa yit'éego béeso nanideeh shíi' 'ákót'éego hach'i' ndahalyé? Naanish social security wolyéii bił danít'i'ii 'atah binjilnishgo béeso hach'i' nahalyéé shíi' łá' níláahdi há hasht'e' nehet'aah, 'índa t'áá hó 'ádá nijilnish ndi t'áá bee hojiił'a'go díi social security wolyéhígíi béeso łá' há hasht'e' ndayii'aahgo 'ázhdoolíił, 'aníłtsogi 'éi béeso náajiiłbijihígíi t'éiyá bik'ehgo wolta' nłéi táá' náhidizíidjii', 'éi "quarters of coverage" deiłní. 'Ákót'éego béeso łá' há hasht'e' nehet'aahgo 'ádeił'i' dóó níláahdégé' Wáashindoon dó' łá' yee 'análwo', díi k'ad 'ákót'éego béeso ndanideehii hach'i' ndahalyé. Ha'át'íi 'óolyé QUARTER OF COVERAGE? Nłéi nináháhahjii' naakits'áadah nínádizi'. 'Éi táá' nídeezidgo 'ahádaasdzogo náadayółta'. Haigo Yas Niłt'ees dabijiniínigíi táa'ii bee hahool'á. Wóózch'íid ha'nínigíi nídizi'jii' náhidizígíi táá' sinil. 'Áádóó hanááhool'áhígíi 'éi nłéi Ya'iiishjáashchilí wolyéhígíi nínáádizi'jii' táá' 'atkéé' náánás'nil. 'Aadóó hanááhool'áhígíi nłéi Bini Ant'qátsoh wolyéhígíi nínáádizi'jii' łá' 'atkéé' náánás'nil. 'Aadóó nłéi Níłch'itsoh wolyéhígíi nínáádizi'jii' táá' 'atkéé' náánás'nil. 'Áko t'áá 'át'égo naakits'áadah nil. Díi k'ad táá' náhidizígíi biyi' béeso 'ashdladiin dóó dego hahool'áago náajiiłbijihgo 'éi bik'ehgo béeso náhádłáhígíi há bééhózin. Díi k'ad 'ákót'éego ts'ídá bééhózinigo há 'óólzin social security ha'níigo biniiyé béeso ha-ts'áq' náhádłáhígíi.

SOCIAL SECURITY wolyéii baa hane'ígíi łá' náábikáá' dooleet díi naaltsoos, 'éidígíi baqago t'áá biká dasídóo'íi'. Háálá nłéi háájí da naanish biniiyé nídadohkahii t'áá 'atah nihídéét'i'go 'át'é díi.

#### YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY

WHAT IS FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE? It is a family insurance plan provided by the social security law and operated by the United States Government. Under this law, gainfully employed people contribute during their working years to provide an income for themselves and their families when their usual income from employment is cut off by old age or death. Through contributions based on the amount of their wages and

self-employment income, they establish rights to future benefits. The amount of the monthly benefits to a family will depend on the amount of the insured person's earnings and on the number of other members of the family who are entitled to payments as the insured person's dependents.

WHAT KINDS OF INSURANCE PAYMENTS ARE MADE? There are three kinds of payments: Monthly retirement payments to insured persons and their families; monthly survivors payments to the families of insured persons who die; and lump-sum payments to an insured worker's widow or widower, or to the person who paid the worker's burial expenses. This lump sum will be paid even when there is a survivor who is immediately eligible for monthly insurance payments.

HOW DO YOU EARN THESE INSURANCE PAYMENTS? By earning enough in wages or self-employment income over a sufficient length of time in work that comes under the law. These requirements are measured in "quarters of coverage." WHAT IS A QUARTER OF COVERAGE? The calendar year is divided into four 3-month periods or quarters, ending March 31, June 30, Sept. 30, and Dec. 31. Each calendar quarter in which an employee is paid wages of \$50 or more in covered employment is a "quarter of coverage" for determining his insurance status under social security. Watch this paper for more information on YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY.

#### Dibé Bighaa' Danil'ínigíi

T'áá 'ániidigo naqhái Tséyaai hoolyéédégé' diné nidilt'éego, John Morgan dóó Joe Tom, nłéi Vaughn, New Mexico hoolyéégóó Bilagáana łá' yił naaskai. Dibé bighaa', 'índa dibé da ts'ídá 'aláahdi 'ádaat'éii danil'i' baa na'aldeehgo 'éi biniiyé 'ákqó na'asdee'. Bilagáana bił nidziskaii 'éiyá łá' Mr. Homer Power wolyéé lá, łá' 'éiyá Mr. Henry Coddington wolyé, t'áá 'átah Na'nízhoozhidóó naa'aashgo.

Díi dibé danil'i' biniiyé 'átah 'azlıi' ha'nínidi Dził Ghá'á, 'índa Naasht'ézhí da, dóó Bilagáana biljii' dahółoonii da t'óó 'ahayóí 'átah daazlıi'.

Dibé bighaa' 'at'qq 'ádaat'éii bee haalzíidgo bee 'at'qq nidaa'nilgo baa na'asdee'. T'áá 'éi bee na'nitin niljigo.

'Áko díi k'ad Naabeehó 'ákqó 'atah naazh- 'áazhii t'áá shíi' hazhó'ó dibé bighaa' 'at'qq 'ádaat'éii hayísid dóó bił bééhózingo nát'áázh. Díigi 'át'éego t'áá hanáá' bee jiníł'ijihgo 'áádóó t'áá hó baa nítiszdiiikos, k'ad shíi' 'ákó-t'éego yee dah 'adii'eezhgo 'át'é díi hastóí nidilt'éego.

#### WOOL CLINIC

A group made up of Mr. John Morgan and Mr. Joe Tom from Whitewater, New Mexico, Mr. Homer Powers, County Agent, of Gallup New Mexico, and Mr. Henry Coddington, Farm Supervisor, also of Gallup, recently made a trip to Vaughn, New Mexico, to attend a sheep and wool clinic.

Present at the meeting were Navajos, Apaches and

(Continued on page 9.)



## Tók'eh Hashchíin

Díí kwii naaltsoos biká'igi 'át'éego t'ahgóó diné bá tók'eh hashchíin bá 'ádaalne'go na'al-dloosh ndeiniyood shíí 'ákwíí tó bá dahóló. Chidí naa'na'í da 'ádaat'éii bee bina'anishgo wóyahgo dóó hót'aago hahwiiskáqgo 'át'é. Níléí daat'ahgóó bita' díí, 'índa 'ashdla' da tsin naaztáqgo kót'éego tó bá hadahwiiskáqgo 'á-dahoolyaa. 'Áko tó bich'í' nízaad dóo daha'níi da. Díí tó bá hadahwiiskánígíí t'a' yaago bii' dahózaad, yaago tádiin 'adées'eez 'ákwíí t'éiyá 'aghá nda'a'kid. 'Áko tó bii' hadibííhgo t'áa doo shóhoot'éégóó tó hólóo t'eh. Hazhó'ó 'ál-yaago doo bii' háahodibingóó 'át'é.

'Alts'qahjigo bits'a'ní'ahígíí bita'déé' biyí'j' tó dadeezl'í nínádaht'íhgo, 'índa yas nídaal-yíhgo da. Nagháí bih yílinígíí t'áa bich'í'gi 'éiyá bá hasht'e náahoolyaaago 'ákwíí nílédéé' t'eezh dahidi'eetii, 'índa ts'iilzéí da dahidi'eetii yíí hidideet. 'Áádóó 'índa béesh bá bighá ní'áago hahwiiskánígíí tó ts'iilzéí bitah 'ádingo bih yíí.

Díí kót'éego tók'eh hashchíin 'ál'ínígíí Naabeeshó dine'é t'a' t'áa 'íiyisíí bit' yá'adaat'ééh. 'Índa nda'anishgo diné t'a' chidí naa'na'í naabqas yee yídahool'aah, 'éí 'ákwíí yee ndaalnish biniiyé bá níná'níhgo. Díí k'ad tók'eh hashchíin 'áhálnéehgi Naabeeshó t'áa bí yindaalnishgo t'a' deit'í. Béesh t'eeh hi'níit'gi ndi t'áa bí yindaalnish.

Lq'í ndaht'ínggo, díí tó bá hahwiiskánígíí tó bii' hadibííhgo, t'a' wó'q daanah ndi 'éí 'áádóó yaago kéyah bikáá'goyaa bee nínáada'niyeeesh. Jó 'éí 'áádóó 'ákót'éego chonáa-náot'í nílí.

Hastáqgo haz'q' t'áa 'íiyisíí bee bíhoneedl'í díí kót'éego 'ál'ínígíí:

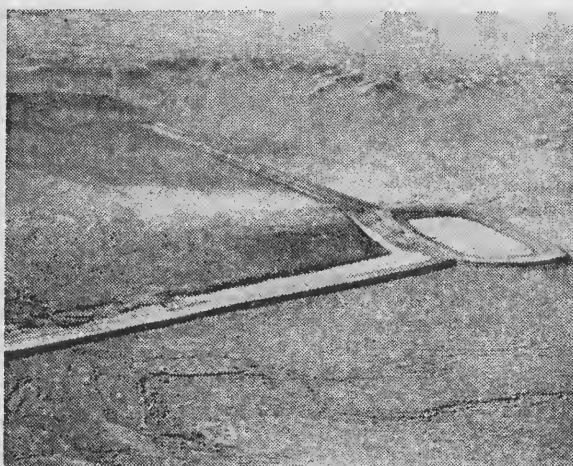
1. Na'al-dloosh diné dah deinéeyódígíí kodóó tó bá hóló.
2. Kót'éego kéyah bina'azhnishgo bikooh ha-ts'ózi 'ádin dóó t'eezh nílíí háájí shíí t'óó yóó 'adaha'eet ha'nínéé 'ádin.
3. 'Índa díí tó bá hahwiiskánígíí tó háádadi-bíhgo wó'q nídaagohígíí bee nínáahált'eehgo bee ch'il nínáadanit'q'.
4. 'Índa díí tó bii' dina'.
5. Kót'éego tó bá hasht'e hoolyaaago, nizhóní-

(Continued from page 8)

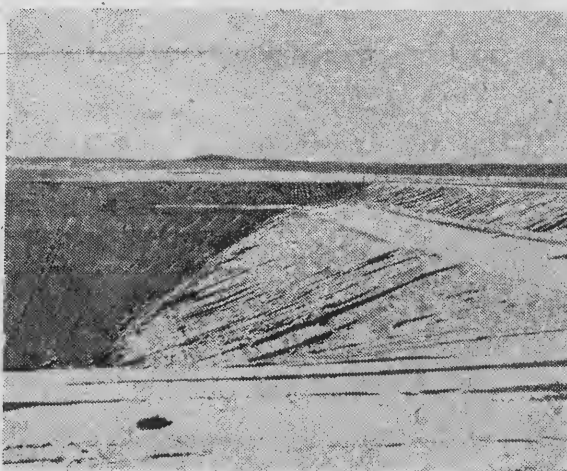
Zuni Indians with many white people.

Much of the time at the clinic was devoted to grading and classifying sheep; mostly from the characteristics of the fleece.

Upon the return of these Navajos much valuable information was brought to the reservation. This meeting has created much interest in the improvement of the sheep industry in the Whitewater area.



Double District Charco



4½ Miles N. E. of Polacca, Arizona

go 'ályaago nílíí t'adiin, ashdladiin, dóó ní-wohgóó náahaigóó bíghah t'áadoo háahodibiní.

6. 'Índa kót'éego tó bá hasht'e hoolyaa yígíí t'áa 'íiyisíí Naabeeshó dine'é yídaneeedl'í, yídaneeedl'ígíí t'áa bí yindaalnishgo nizhónígo t'a' dayoolíí, háála ts'ídá t'áa 'ákó-néehé 'ádeit'í danizin 'éí bee 'át'é.

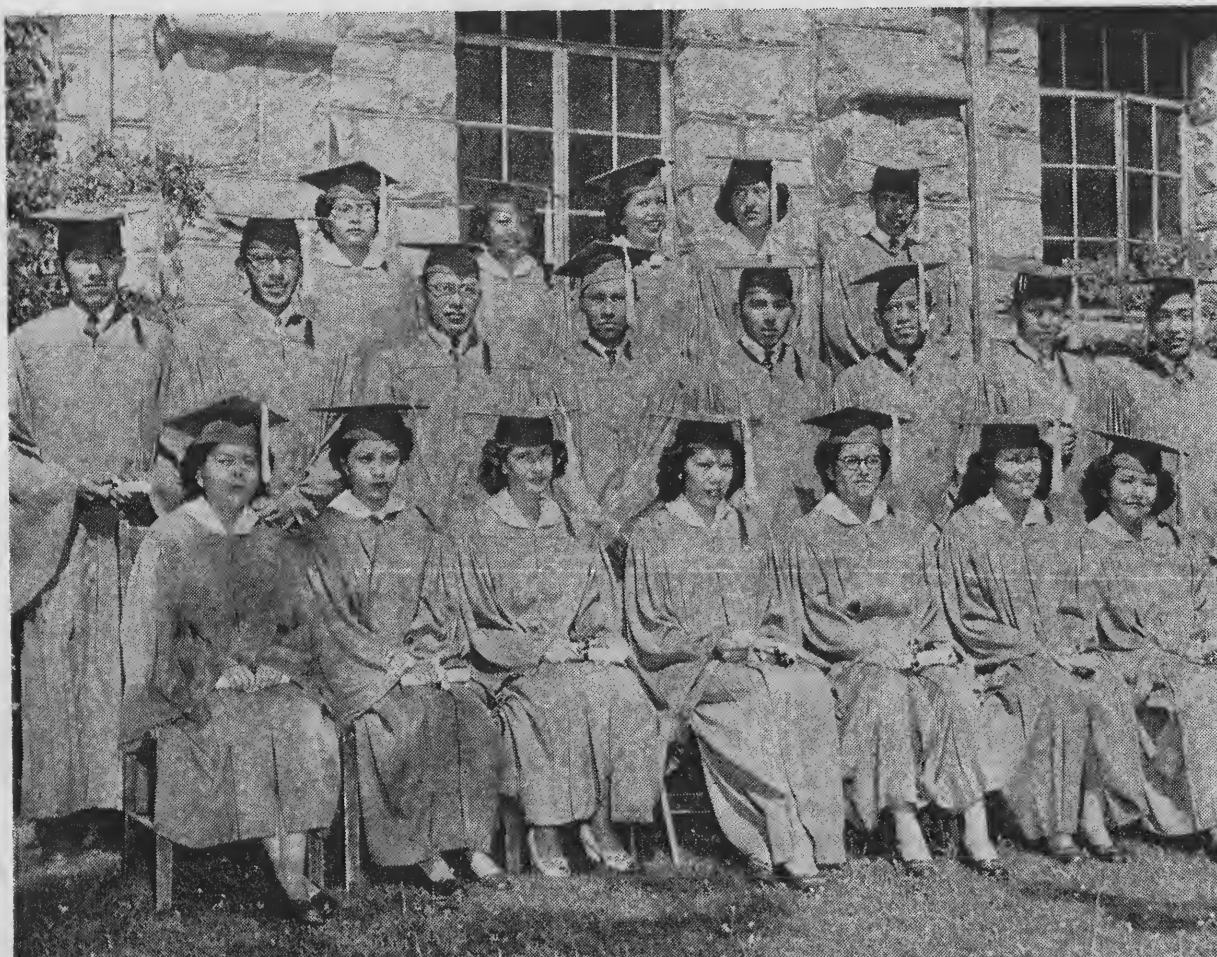
## THE CHARCO

The Charco is a deep hole in the ground to store water for livestock to use. It is dug with heavy machinery. They are located about four or five miles apart so livestock do not have to travel great distances to get water. Many of the charcos hold from 5 to 8½ million gallons of water in the deep part, besides that stored in the desilting pond in front of the charco. The deep charco is enclosed on all four sides and is about 30 feet deep.

Water is caught in a pond in front of the charco during runoff after rains and there the water is stopped in this pond and the silt, sand and trash drop out. It then slowly enters the charco through a culvert pipe.

Navajos like charcos very well. They operate SMC tractors during construction. They also lay the culvert pipe and do other work on the project which is necessary to

(Continued on page 10)



Members of the graduating class of 1952 at Ganado Mission school were as follows:

(Left to right) Sitting: Virginia Tottsie, Betty Timeche, Frances Haldeman, June Curley, Helen McCabe, Eunice Chee, and Marie Cleveland.

Standing: Phillip Claus Chee, Leo Arnold, Leo Thomas, Robert Arthur, Caleb Johnson, Fritz Poocha, Willis Lomavaya, and Larsen Addington.

Standing top row: Elva Jean Maloney, Judith Poola, Elvira Wilson, Karletta Dalton, and Heighton James.

Díí kwíí tsíłkéí dóó ch'íkéí naaltsoos yik'i naazínígíí 'éí Lók'aah Niteel hoolyéegi 'ée' neishoodii bá 'ólta'ígí da'ólta' nt'ée'. 'Éí dąqđąq' naakits'áadahígíí wolyéego 'ólta'ígíí yíghah da'asłíj. 'Áko ndí 'ólta'ígíí t'áá bá náás honít'i'. Díí ghaaí shíí ła' háadi náada'ólta' dooleet.

(Continued from page 9)

make the chorco o success.

If there is more water during a roin than the Chorco con hold, it is spilled onto a flat grassed areo near by. The water spreads over the grassed area ond gets more gross to grow for the livestock.

This type of conservation work is good for the following purposes:

1. It gives the livestock water to drink.
2. It stops the gullies from cutting ond controls erosion.
3. It mokes the gross grow where extro water is not needed to fill the charco.
4. It supplies water when oll-shallow water holes are empty during drouth,yeors.
5. A chorco will be good from 30 to 50 or more years.
6. The Novajo people like deep charcos and are willing to do their port to make them a success.

### 'Ajéí Bąqđ Dah Dahoyoo'aatgi

Indians nihi'di'niinii 'ajéí bąqđ dah haz'ą wolyéii ts'ídá 'aláahgo nihaa yinit'íigo 'át'ée lá. Bilagáana da 'azee 'íí'íní danilíinii nihá ndeítkaqđgo t'áá 'aaníí 'ákót'é daaní.

Náánałta' dine'é danilíinii, Bilagáana da 'adaat'éí, jéí 'ádijh wolyéii doo hózhą baa ní-daát'íigóó díí Indians niidlíinii t'éiyá 'ayóo ni-hidééłnii lá jiní. Indians danilíinii 'ashdladi 'alááh 'ánanéeląq'go jéí 'ádijh wolyéii 'áboot-dijł lá daanígo yąa dahalne' 'ákót'éejį ndeítkaahii.

### TUBERCULOSIS AND INDIANS

Government officials stote that tuberculosis is the formost killer among the American Indian.

Indion deaths from tuberculosis are five times os great as in other races living in the United Stotes.